THE PLUMES OF CRECY.

I was reading of kings and nobles,
Tourney and knightly gage.
Till the summer twillight faded
From Froissort's anctent page.
Then in the darkened pactor
I saw a fairer sight—
The trave old King whose valor makes
The shame of Creey light.

He stood on the little bill-side,
Tailer thui all his peers,
Quite blind but with eyes uptified,
Hoary with many years;
Still wearing his golden armer,
Crowned with his royal crown,
Leaning upon the sword with which
Ho struck the Soldan dows.

And bigh in his gleaming homes

Three ouries plannes, snow white— From the Taylant's brow he tore them In some Jahlami Rightian arrows, All scarred with Carpathian arrows, His heart with Honor flanies: Advance of he cries, "and fight for France, Bobernia, and 8t. James!"

But two of his brights staid by him,
And lithin that they say;
The bind olit King talked with his heart,
And that was in the fray,
Alas' alas! He issard too ason.
The sounds of shameful flight;
"Thank feed," he signed, "holomia's blind".
He would not see this sight.

" New, friends, one more good dood I claim, Last service for your lord: I take a soldier's grave, good knights; FB digit with my sword. My horse's reins the fast to yours— A friend on either hand— Then rich straight on to where you see The English archers stand,"

They kissed their King most tenderly,
Then three as one they went
Down to the field of ceivain death
With proud and glad content.
They one a pain to whore Prince Charles,
The King's son, stood at bay:
Twas sprints, and not flesh and blood,
For honor fought that day,

The three white plumes above the gloom Gleaned like a snowy wing; Yistors and vanquished passed to watch The blind Bohemian King. Pierced of by arrows stained with blood, The Soldias' a plumes still wave, Until Bohemia's sword had cut Honor's unsuilled grave.

Next day, when English heralds sought treer she fatal field Trampied tiles and flags of France, They found upon its shield The blind old King of Bebounts, son and friends by its side; But form and stained the srowy plumes. That long had been his pride.

Then said the Black Prince over him,
"O knight, the bravest, host,
Thy plumes are dyed in hero's blood—
Hen-schorth they are my creat?"
And still they wave o'er England's crown,
And teach the young and brave,
When all is lost but honor, then
Yalor dies Honor's grave,
—Lille R. Barr, is Harrier's Toung People.

HOW UNCLE 'DAD FOUND IT OUT.

RICHARD GOSSETT was making merry with some friends under circumstances well fitted to put the party in the best of spirits. It's a jolly thing to be put down as sole legates in a rich man's will—a olly thing not only for the fortunate in dividual himself, but for his friends, also, if they know how to play their cards

property.

"By George, you're a lucky dog, Dick!" cried an enthusiastic youth across the table. "Why haven't more of us got uncles like Medad Whistler nice old parties, who go off about their business, gain fortunes, and come back to leave them to their nephews, instead thinking of the date of Frank's note. of hanging round home to scold and find fault, and cutting you off in the end with their blessing and a lot of trumpery good Gessett's name was replaced by that of

"The drawback is," sighed Richard Gossett, "that uncles with fortunes to Beave, as a class, are proverbially tough.
There's Uncle 'Dad' Whistler, now—
he's past sixty; but he looks good for
every day of ninety; and, as for toughness, old Joe Bagstock was nothing to

"Still," replied the other, "the prospect is far from discouraging. Your uncle is a man of plethoric habit and a sumptuous liver; so there is a fair contingency of apoplexy to count on."

A round of applause and bumpers greeted this speech.

"But you've never told us. Gossett.

But you've never told us, Gossett, how your old nabob came to cut off his other nephew, your cousin, Oliver Lam-bert, whom every body thought his prime favorite, and leave every thing to

would be worth my place in his will."
"Pshaw! it's as safe with us as with yourself; you ought to know that."
"You'll never mention it then?"

"Never!" they all answered in "Pon honor?"

"Honor bright!" Had Dick had less wine and more wit aboard, he might have hesitated to impart a family secret to half-a-dozen boon companions under the belief that it would go no further. But he had taken st champagne enough to make him ontidential and communicative. This was the secret as Dick divulged

"On Oliver's last birthday, Uncle 'Dad inclosed him a check for a hand-some sum. Afterward, when Uncle some sum. Afterward, when Uncle 'Dad's account was balanced at the bank and his checks returned, it was discovered that this particular one had been 'raised' to double the original amount, which increased sum Oliver had drawn; though on being questioned, he protested he had no knowledge of the alteration.

"But Uncle 'Dad was not a man to be easily deceived. It was plain that a forgery had been committed; and as the check had been inclosed to Oliver directly and presented by himself, who else could have committed the offense?

"Uncle 'Dad was as prompt to act as

"Uncle 'Dad was as prompt to act as to decide. Oliver was given his choles between going to prison and leaving the country, Uncle 'Dad engaging, if he chose the latter course, to furnish him with the means of living till an oppor-

in a tone and manner which left his friends in doubt whether it was good or bad news their attention was invited to. "Listen to this?"—and then he read:

co. I advise you to repair thither at once, as a min coming into such a fortune can not took after his interests and promptly. "Your sincere triend, "Funks Warth."

Dick Gossett, without waiting to hear the congratulations which poured in from every side, snatched his hat and The double pull he gave his uncle's oor-ball, was answered by the house-

"Un-unclo-'Dad!" he panted, out

of breath.
"They carried him up to his own room, I believe," enapped the house-keeper curity, with the air of one who had no patience with such carryings on as a sudden death in the family.

Disk hurried to his uncle's chamber,

as a sudden death in the family.

Dick hurried to his uncle's chamber, which he was surprised to find untenanted, save by the body, which lay upon the bed covered by the counterpane. He advanced as it to remove the covering from the face, but stayed his hand without doing so. He had always had a horror of looking at a corpse, especially when alone with it.

Turning his back on the body he flung himself into an essychair, rubbing his misself into an essychair, rubbing his

ally when alone with it.

Turning his back on the body he flung himself into an easy-chair, rubbing his hands gleefully.

"So you're dead at last, are you, you would-be old Mothuselah!" he said, with a jerk of his head toward the remains. "This is my property now, and it's not long you'll stay here a trespasser. I'll call in the undertaker at once, and pay him extra to make a quick job of you."

Dick started and looked back quickly. He was almost sure he had heard a low grunt in the direction of the corpse, and a slight rustle of the counterpane. But no; every thing looked as before, and perfect silence reigned. His ears must have deceived him.

"You're a smart fellow, Dick," he said, commendingly, tapping his not over well-developed forehead—"you're a smart fellow, there's no denying it. It's not every one who would have thought of altering that check as I did when I found it lying on Uncle 'Dad's desk, trusting to the old fool's scaling it up without noticing the change."

This time there was no doubt as to the movements of the corpse. Spring-ing up. it can who bick by the realize and

the movements of the corpse. Springing up, it caught Dick by the collar and shook him till his teeth chattered.

"You thought I was dead, did you!" roared Uncle 'Dad, in a tone that made Dick tremble. "A fine story, indeed, if, at my time of life, a man meeting arms friends and taking to much wise.

if, at my time of life, a man meeting some friends and taking too much wine in honor of the occasion, can't tumble over his own doorstep, and be quietly carried to his room to sleep off his spree, without some greedy nephew prowling around to order his funeral and take possession of his property! So it was you, you scoundrel, who altered the check, was it?"

And without further ceremony Richard Gossett was irnominiously kicked

ard Gossett was ignominiously kicked nto the street.
"A pretty lie you wrote me!" he exlaimed, as he turned the corner and net Franklin Wimple.

What lie?" "Why, that Uncle 'Dad was dead." "I never said so."
"Well, that his body had been found,

"And so it was, but I didn't say it was dead. My dear fellow, you shouldn't take things too trustingly on the first of

Oliver Lambert, who returned as mysteriously as he had disappeared, and soon made it all right with Selina Jasmyn.— N. Y. Ledger.

Coal Oil Running to Waste.

THERE are in round numbers nearly 8,000 producing oil wells in the Brad-ford district. Their daily yield is 70,-000 barrels. The lower or old oil fields are producing 12,000 barrels a day. The daily demand for petroleum is 55,-000 barrels. This is the amount now rim by the pipe lines. The accumula-tion of oil for which there is no present demand long ago exhausted the storage capacity. For three months 6,000 barrels have been running to waste every day. There are 2,000,000 barrels of petroleum in woodon tanks at the wells. It is asprime favorite, and leave every thing to you."

"A family secret," said Dick, with a wise shake of the head.

"Come, out with it like a good fellow," urged an inquisitive youth with a gosling-down mustache; "we're all friends hore."

"But I promised Uncle 'Dad never to tell it, and if he heard I had leaked, it would be worth my blace in his will." n wooden tanks at the wells. It is esproducers are building private tanks to store the over production. There are now 400,000 barrels of this tankage in this region. The number of wells steadily increases every month, in spite of the situation. The Bradford wells are all flowing

The Bradford wells are all flowing stells. This fact is what caused the abandoning of so many of the wells in the lower field, they being all pumpers. Until recently the "sucker-rod" and pumping engine were almost unknown in the Bradford field. Now they are in demand. Many of the oil wells have fallen off greatly in their yield. The supply companies can not furnish enough sucker-rods and engines to meet the call for them. Second-hand ones from the lower field find a ready market at good prices. This resort to the ket at good prices. This resort to the pump is creating no little uneasiness in the field. It indicates that the gas is failing. A flowing well on being pumped increases its yield largely, but the continuance of a full yield becomes uncertain. The positive defined area of the Bradford oil-producing field includes 65,000 acres. There is a well to every five acres of land that have been developed, which leaves about 30,000 developed, which leaves about 30,000 acres yet to drill. Wells on this terri-tory will not be put down with such reckless haste as has characterized past operations, because it is controlled by large companies of capitalists.—Brad-ford (Pa.) Cor. New York Sun.

Mosquitoes and Malaria.

country. Uncle 'Dad engaging, if he chose the latter course, to furnish him with the means of living till an opportunity offered of earning his own support."

"Which explains, no doubt," struck in he of the callow mustache, "Mr. Lambert's late mysterious departure, and his perfidious desertion of Solina Jasmyn, to whom they say he was engaged."

"Exactly," said Dick.

"Why don't you cut in again for the lady yourself, now that the coast's clear?" suggested one.

Dick gave a knowing wink, which as good as said:

"Do you take me for a fool not to have thought of that before?"

Just then a messeager extered and placed a note in Dick's hand. He glanced at the contents and started up wildy.

"Listen to this, boys!" he exclaimed, in a tone and manner which left his friends in doubt whether it was good or bad news their attention was invited to.

"Listen to this!"—and then he read:

the object of his affections,-Ezchange Fix up around the house before winHOME AND FARM.

A DRESSING FOR SLAW,—Cut your cabbage very fine, salt, and add a little sugar; allow to stand twenty minutes; then take a cup one-third full of vinegar, fill with sweet cream, and pour

RICE PIE.-To a pint of boiled rice add a pint of rich cream, two eggs, salt, and a little mace. Let these ingredients be well mixed, spread half the quantity in a deep baking dish, lay pieces of chicken upon it and cover them with the remainder of the rice, and bake in a hot oven.

couple of hours on a plate containing a little vinegar, salad oil and pepper, will become tenderer and be far better than if battered with a rolling-pin or cleaver, which forces all the juices out of it.

TO REMOVE STAINS FROM DRESSES. —Stains from fabrics may be removed by moistening the spot with a solution of Epsom salts in a few drops of hot water. Rub well the first time and thes moisten again. Next fill a tin vessel with boiling again. Next his a th vessel with boiling water, and set it on the stained place for a few minutes, and afterward wash out in warm water. It is advisable to have articles thus treated washed immedi-

DELICIOUS LEMON PIE.-Grate the yellow rind of the lemon, and squeeze out the juice; beat the yelks of eight eggs with sixteen tablespoonfuls of sugar and four of butter; add half a texcupful of sweet milk and the white of four eggs beat stiff; add the lemons, and bake in a rich crust; beat the remaining four whites with two spoonfuls of sugar and some grated nutmeg. When the pies are done, spread this over the top, and brown lightly.

TREATMENT OF HEAVES .- Heaves is frequently caused by indigestion, and at other times by the introduction of dust, spores of mold, and other irritating substances from the food into the lungs and air passages. In the former case a change of food and a mild purgative, or even an alkali, as lime-water or sods, will be effective. In the latter case, the removal of the cause and the use of hyremoval of the cause and the use of hyposulphite of soda in one-ounce doses, to
neutralize the effect of the absorption of
the diseased matter, will generally allay
the trouble. Horses troubled with
heaves are almost always benefited by
feeding on soft food of a nutritious and
not a bulky character, thus avoiding
distension of the stomach.—N. Y

"WATER POTENTRY" is not essential. "WATER FOUNDER" is not essentially different from grain founder in horses. In the initial stages poultice the feet and give full doses of sedatives—one to two drachms of lobelia daily for two or three days, and renew the poultices three times a day putil inflammation has subsided. Remove the shoes with care, give the lorse a good bed, and encourage him to lie down as much as possible. Laxative medicines may also be given with benefit. Aloes are best for the horse. As soon as the fever has been subdued, walk the animal about on soft subdued, walk the animal about on soft ground, but do not attempt it while the feet are so tender as to give him pain. When the feet have again become some-what free from soreness, put on the bar shoes slightly fastened, if in winter, but in summer leave the feet bare and turn out in a pasture free of stone, and if somewhat moist and wet, so much the better. In some cases it will be necessary to open small holes in the hoof or bottom of the foot to let out pus that may form within. Treatment, however, must be varied according to the every with the case at N. S. S. S. everity of the case .- N. Y. Sun.

----Rocky and Partially Barren Lands for Sheep Pasture.

THERE are millions of acres of such ands in the United States and Territories, and where it is not more profitable to keep them in forest they may be util-ized as pastures for the support of sheep. They ought to be owned in tracts sufficiently extensive to maintain flocks large enough to afford keeping a shepherd, with trained dogs to attend them con-stantly. Two or three of these dogs for stantly. Two or three of these dogs for his companions, make it an easy task for a single man to handle a large flock, and keep any from straying or getting lost; and they are a protection to the sheep from vicious dogs by day and night, as they invariably attack and drive off any such that approach.

Sheep may be pastured here in summer, and then be sold off or taken to better lands to winter. But it frequently happens that narrow valleys are found winding between rocky hills, sufficiently

happens that narrow valleys are found happens that narrow valleys are found happens that narrow valleys are found the water is allowed to be so warm as the water is allowed to be so warm as the water is allowed to be so warm as to melt, or render the butter quite soft, it will certainly do harm, but this should of course be avoided if to accomplish it was abould have to be used. If the water is allowed to be so warm as the water is allowed to be wate cultivated for various crops. Where this is the case, the English system may be pursued of sending the sheep on to the hills for pasture during the day, and be pursued of sending the sneep the hills for pasture during the day, and hurding them on the growing crops in the valleys at night; or these may be cut and soiled to them in racks, if preferable. A succession of crops must be cultivated for this purpose, commencing in the spring with rye; and continuing during summer and autumn with other products, which are too well known to our readers to require enumerating here. Folding the sheep at night on these, entriches the land adequately to bear good the sheep at night on these, entriches the land adequately to bear good the sheep at night on these, entriches the land adequately to bear good the sheep at night on these, entriches the land adequately to bear good the sheep at night on these, entriches the land adequately to bear good the sheep at night on these, entriches the land adequately to bear good the sheep at night on these and the strangements are usually better than in some farm daisies. Here the arrangements are

crops the ensuing year, and thus it may continue to be cultivated indefinitely.

In England these soiling crops are inclosed with shifting hurdles, in squares of about an acre each, and the sheep, when driven down from the hills at night, are divided into bands of 100 or so, and each band folded on to a separate division. An acre of clover usually feeds 100 sheep during the early evenings and mornings for a week, and other crops do the same in proportion. No better proparation can be made there for a succeeding wheat crop than this. If it be ever desired to grow one.

In such a system of sheep pasturing and soiling, they can be made sufficiently fat for market to be drawn from early in summer, and thus continue on for repeated drafts till cold weather sets in. If the valleys are large enough, forage can be raised there, not only to fatten off all the sheep desired from the flocks, but also to winter over what is required for breeding and store purposes the following season. This is one of the most easy and profitable systems of farming that can be followed in our country, and it only requires to be duly considered by flock-masters, to induce them to adopt it as rapidly and extensively as cheap lands can be obtained.

Sheep for such lands should be of medium size, compact form, early to mature, hardy and active. The South-

medium size, compact form, early to mature, hardy and active. The South-down breed, or its high crosses are usually adapted for this system of feeding and fattening in England and series of the ground.

A temperature not over sixty degrees in summer and not below forty-five in winter.

Perfectly clean utensils and very little light.—Henry Remark usually adapted for this system of feed-ing and fattening in England, and we think they would be the most suitable breed for American flock-masters. Richer, smoother and more level lands are better adapted for the larger Down breeds, and particularly for that of the Oxford, the biggest of all. Still richer lands and more abundant feed are re-Oxford, the biggest of all. Still noner lands and more abundant feed are requisite for the Cotswold, the Lincoln, the Leicester and other long-wooled breeds, as they excel in size, and are not so active to range in pustures and work for a living,—Burat New Yorker

—Is there a word in the Enguage that contains all the There is, unquestionably.

—Nothing else so well become the property of the containing the samplicity.

THE DAIRY.

Tun exports of butter from this country are only four per cent. of the pro-duction; those of cheese, forty-one per cent. English people cut far more cheese than butter. It is a staple food among laboring men in England.

The Waverly Republican says there are many obstacles in the dairy business. The care of cowa is distastaful; farmers dislike to milk; often hired men will not milk; the wife has no time and the daughter feels above it.

the remainder of the rice, and bake in a hot oven.

Mil. Sanger, of New Hampshire, thinks, after careful experiment that currying cattle prevents them from fattening if this is so with fat cattle what must be the effect with cows in milk, whose bones are so much nearer the surface?

surface?

Moss oleomargarine is shipped to Rotterdam than to any other European port. Glasgow, Scotland, receives about half as much. More than four times as many cheese are shipped to Liverpool than to any other European port. Glasgow holds second rank.

THINK has been such a rapid increase, says the Calling in the content of the content of the content of the content of the calling in the content of the calling in the call of the cal

covery. Many were the theories advanced as to how and why washing injured the butter. The saccharine properties were soluble in water, was one. The delicate flavors were ephemeral and liable to get washed away, was an-other; and so the sponge took posses-sion of the dairy-house, and such an abomination as a sponge is after it has been used a few weeks in summer! All full of old butter that cannot be washed full of old butter that cannot be washed out—a thing that should be tolerated in no well regulated dairy. The cloth is decidedly better, but in our opinion an entirely useless article. Clean fresh water can take its place with far less trouble and no danger. The sole purpose of either washing or working butter is to free it from buttermilk before salting, and either process, if properly done, will accomplish the end in view. The great trouble in working butter is that it requires decided skill to do it properly, and while many dairymen understand the operation, a great many do not; and the operation, a great many do not; and as it is very much harder to work than to wash the buttermilk out, many fail to entirely rid the butter of it, which will soon cause the butter to become rancid, and the working method is perwill soon cause the butter to become rancid, and the working method is perhaps condemned because it is not properly done. As Eara Michener, a noted Philadelphin butter maker, says: "Washing effectually removes the buttermilk, and can be done in one-fourth the time required to work it out, which is an important item to any farmer's wife with her manifold duties. I can now count a dozen who are washing their butter to one who did so ten years ago, and we are not to suppose they are doing an injury to their product. While I do not claim any superiority for washed over worked butter (if properly worked), I do claim any superiority for washed over worked butter (if properly worked), I do claim it is in no wise inferior, and that the time saved is sufficient if the performance is properly understood, to cause a very general adoption of the method."

The action of water on unsalted butter is purely mechanical, carrying off only the butternikk, because it is solu-

ble in water and really mingles with it.

As to the flavors and delicate aromas
being carried off by water, we cannot
believe it, as this is now almost the universal practice in the largest and most noted creameries in the country. Fresh running water as near to sixty-five de-grees is the best for this purpose. If

pines milk and outcor, the arrangements are usually better than in some farm dairies. Here the arrangements are often surprisingly bad. I have seen the milk of four cows set in a sleeping room and under the bed. The young woman who managed that dairy prided herself on her good butter. What she knew of bad butter must have been fearful to contampiate. In some farm-houses the contemplate. In some farm-houses the contemplate. In some farm-houses the milk is set in the living-room, where the cooking and eating are done and where, in the evening, the farmer and the hired-man smoke their pipes and dry their wet boots and socks under the stove. No wonder some persons prefer oleomargarine to butter made in that fashion. If these lines come under the fashion. If these lines come under the notice of any one, man or woman, who keeps milk under such circumstances as these, or in any way approaching to them, I would say to him or her, that good butter cannot be made in that way. nd the labor spent over it is only half or quarter paid for.

The first necessity in setting the milk

is perfect purity of place and surround-ings. Then there should be the follow-A moderate circulation of fresh and

Shelves raised at least three feet from

—"The major part of the Colonel's speech was of minor importance," said Jones. "I thought it took rank with his best efforts," replied Smith.—Boston Transcript.

-Is there a word in the English language that contains all the vowels. There is, unquestionably. -Nothing else so well becomes true Mosquitoes in the Arctic Regions.

A member of Lieutenant Schwatka's exploring expedition says:

The temperature in Hudson's Strait was much lower than in the bay, and we felt the cold intensely. I began to imagine that my acclimatization had not been complete until I noticed that the insits who came on board complained of the cold as much as we did. Indeed, I believe that one feels the cold in an Arctic summer much more disagreeably than in the winter. The low temperature in the strait is in all probability attributable to the ice that is constantly there, either local ice or the pack brought down from Fox Channel by the wind and current. The great Grinnel glacier, on Meta Incognita, which Captain Hall estimated to be one lundred miles in extent, must also have con-A member of Lieutenant Schwatka's miles in extent, must also have con-siderable effect upon the climate. As we passed down toward Besolution Island we could see this great sea of ice from the deck of the vessel in all its grandeur, surrounded by lofty peaks clad in their ever-enduring mantels of snow.

Liverpool than to any other European port. Glasgow holds second rank.

THILLE has been such a rapid increase, says the Culticular, in the number of creameries for the making of butter around Philadelphia, that the milk supply of the city is seriously threatened. One of these creameries is erecting large additional buildings for the purposes of its business and a powerful engine to do the churning.

THE Sycamore (Ill.) Republican hears of some DeKaib County farmers who propose to purchase the oil of oleomargarine and make it up into butter by churning it with milk from their own cows. The farmer who adopts this pian will sooner or later find that he cannot sell his butter except for grease. If they are wise they will let oleo. alone.

Washing or Working Butter.

Some years ago it was thought that a long the property in a continuous constitution. Some years ago it was thought that a great discovery had been made, to the effect that washing the buttermilk out was a great injury to butter and so it was determined that the only way to make a first class article was to work the buttermilk out and wipe the butter off with a damp sponge or linen cloth. Well we remember how the butter expounders rang the changes on this great discovery. Many were the theories advanced as to how and why washing in the smoke of their smouldering peat fires. carries them away; but even then it is not safe to seek shelter in the lee of a tent, for there they swarm and are as vigorous in their attacks as during a calm. The men wear mosquito-net hoods over their heads and shoulders while in campor hunting, and the women and children live in the swakes of their and children live in the smoke of their

smouldering peat fires.

The shores of Hudson's Bay are low and barren and abound in lakes of every size and shape. They are too low to size and shape. They are too low to produce glaciers, but are just right for the production of the finest crop of mosquitoes to be found in the world, as has previously been remarked by Franklin, Richardson, Back, and, indeed, all the explorers of this territory

-The kind-hearted Galveston Indihanded him out a plate with some cold meat on it, but the tramp turned up his nose and said: "I need something nose and said: "I need something nourishing. Havn't you a bottle of ale and a rare done beefsteak?" Still she didn't get mad, but merely said: "I don't see what you need strengthening food for? You don't do my hard work." "No, but I have to walk so far. Your State of Texas is so much bigger than those I have been accustomed to."—Galvesion News.

-A couple of Galvestomans, who have just returned from a hunting ex-cursion, tell a pleasant little incident of the trip near Richmond. They went

That the great compaign new dpon us will exceed that of 1572, when the "Go Weat" philosopher" was in the field and fray, no one doubts. Time works wonders; but with ome things it can make no change, as the some things it can make no change, as the following from our esteemed fellow citiaen. H. F. Behrenz, Esq., will show: I have sold the Hamburg Drops since 1872, and have never heard a complaint; I know families who would not be without the Brops for any thing. Every dealer says the same.

A POLIZICAL procession at Dunbarton, N. H., was delayed while a young man took his aweetheart down from what he considered her unbecoming position as a Goddess of Lib

[Bay City Tribune.] Dn. A. A. Pharr, of this city, says: St. Ja-cobs Oil is splendid. All to whom I have sold t, pronounce it the best medicine for theu matism and pain they ever used.

In a recent charge the Recorder of Dubliu said that of 9,700 dwellings let in tenements in that city 2,300 houses, occupied by about \$8,000 woode, are reported until for human habitation.

Answer This. Answer This.

Did you ever know any person to be ill without inaction of the stomach, liver or kidneys, or did you ever know one who was well when either was obstructed or inactive; and did you ever know or hear of any case of the kind that Hop Bitters would not cure? Ask your neighbor the same question.—Times.

PROGRESS! that gives four cubic feet of air piece to its children and calls the measure-ient Public Health.

Reportso's Russia Salve is the universa remedy for burns, scalds, cuts, bruises, etc.

| NEW YORK, Nov. 15, 1881, | FLOUR-Extra Ohio... | \$ 5 10 | \$ 8 6 25 | WHEAT-Red Winter No. 2 | 1 184, 5 1 10 | No. 1 White... | 1 17, 5 1 17 | ORN.-No. 2 | No. 1 White... | 1 17, 5 1 17 | ORN.-No. 2 | OATS-Mixed Western... | 30 3 C | PURK-Mess... | 30 3 C | CARD-Prime Sceam... HOGS CLEVELAND CORN OATS—No. 1 CHERSE—Choice Factory Onto Dairy BUTTEH- Choice 44 93 93 45 8 63 4 35 ### PATATOES | PATATOE POTATOES per bush WHEAT—Western Amber
CORN—High Mixed
OATS—No. 2
BEEVES—P

BEEVES-Best Medium

HOGS—Yorkers
Philadelphilas
SHEEP—Bent
Medium

SHEEP-

5 10 G \$5 05 8 00 G 4 10 4 45 G 4 15 4 00 G 5 10 ... G 5 10 ... G 5 00

Gen. John A. Logna,

Hero of the late war, and new United States
Benator from Illinois, writes: "frome years
ago I was broubled more or less with frieumaliam, and have within the last year or so
suffered lotinsely with same disease. I began to take "Durang" a Ricematic Semedy,
and an thoroughly satisfied that I have been
cared by its use. I do not bestate to recome
mend it to all sufferers."

It is taken internally and never fails to cure
the worst case in the shortest time. Sold by
all wholesals and retail droggists. Write
for 40 page ramphlet to R. K. Heighenetine,
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ALL respectable dealers sell Frazer Axle Gruss, because it is the Genuine and gives perfect satisfaction.

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